The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

Exchange of Prisoners on the Basis of the Cartel of 1812.

Correct Lists of Rebel Losses in the Late Battles.

ROWDYISM RAMPANT IN RICHMOND.

Gen. Johnston's Official Report of the Battle of Seven Pines.

Full Accounts of Gen. Pope's Movements.

AFFAIRS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

MOVEMENTS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The exchange of prisoners has been the cartel of 1812. This cartel marks an important era in this war. It is the first acknowledgment of our quasi nationality. It is the recognition by treaty stipulations, and the Government of Washington pledges itself to the Government of Richmond to exchange "Commissioners" and "Commissioners" and brickmakers will meet—these necessary preludes to peace."

The publication of the heavy list of rebel losses in the late battles before Richmond is continued in the Richmond papers. The Seventh Virginia Regiment, which was so engaged in the last of Monday, 20th of June, carried into action about 500 men, and lost 331, nearly one-half.

The Enquirer has a long list of hospitals, including fifteen army hospitals, six private hospitals, and some thirty additional hospitals just opened. Hospital room, it is stated, are being erected in Howard's Grove and Sharp's and Dibrell's warehouses, and the Danville workhouse in Manchester have also been opened for hospitals.

Rowdyism and disorder appear to have the upper hand in Richmond, and the Enquirer complains of bogus military guards "who shoot down men wantonly, and also do a great deal of mischief in the way of robbing and bruising." It also complains of "straggling desperadoes and runaways from camp whose fixed occupation is cursing, stabbing, bruising and rowdying."

The blessed condition of the Confederate paper currency has caused stocks to go up in proportion. The following sales are quoted:

10 shares of Petersburgh Railroad stock at 113.
25 shares of the Bank of the City of Petersburgh at 100.
15 shares of the Exchange Bank at 99.
5 shares of the Farmers' Bank at 105.
10 shares of the South Side Railroad at 831 50.
5 shares of the South Side Railroad at 831 50.

The Dispatch has another grave at the prices for marketing in Richmond. It says: "High prices are still raging, and the hucksters are making a mint of shillplasters."

Among the recent arrivals in Richmond are James R. Randall, the author of the secession song, "My Maryland's My Maryland!" and Mr. Bonham, (formerly law partner with Judah P. Benjamin,) both refugees from New-Orleans.

Dr. Gardner, son-in-law of Gov. Wise, is announced as still dead, but alive and well.

Counterfeit notes are alleged to be largely in circulation in Georgia.

THE BATTLE OF SEVEN PINES.

Gen. Johnston's official report of the battle of Seven Pines, appears under date of June 24. He excuses himself for the imperfections in his report by reason of his yet weak condition from his wounds. He charges upon Gen. Pendle the fact that the Confederate gain to destroy the entire corps of Gen. Keyes was not realized, in consequence of Keyes's delay in getting into position and ready for action. Sumner is as follows:

"We took in the battle of Seven Pines, ten pieces of artillery, six thousand muskets, one garrison flag and four regimental colors, beside a large quantity of tents and camp equipage. Major-Gen. Longstreet reports the loss in his command as being about three thousand; and Major-Gen. G. W. Smith reports his loss at twelve hundred and eighty-three. The loss of the enemy is stated in their own newspapers to have exceeded ten thousand: an estimate which no doubt is short of the truth."

EAST TENNESSEE.

Under the head of "Bull in a Tight Place," the Register has the following dispatch:

CHATTANOOGA, Monday, July 21.

The enemy is concentrating a large force at Tullahoma, forty miles the other side of Stevenson. Buell's army is in a fight place.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 21.

The train which left this city yesterday morning for the West, over the Central Railroad, was obstructed in its progress by a Yankee raid on Beaver Dam Station, about twenty-seven miles from Richmond. On nearing the above station, the train encountered an east-bound train, which had been running full upon the track, with a view to arrest the train, but which happily failed in the attempt.

Upon learning the facts, a halt, when a citizen of the neighborhood came up and informed the conductor that a Yankee force had made its appearance at Beaver Dam, about a quarter of a mile beyond, and were engaged in tearing up the railroad track. On receipt of this information the train put back with all speed, and arrived here about 9 o'clock P. M. It is also stated that the Yankees had fired the depot at Beaver Dam.

Besides a most daring and unprecedent raid of the Yankees, and must likely apprehended, as a comparatively small force, as they are not known to be in any considerable number in this section of country. The impression also obtains that the force consisted of cavalry scouts from Caroline or Orange or Louisa Counties, and that the main body was perpendicularly with the base of settling of the Virginia Central Railroad between this city and the Rapidan.

There is a gentleman who left Beaver Dam on Saturday morning last, who ascertained some facts which possess interest in connection with the Yankee foray upon the Central Railroad. A young German boy from the above town was permitted to pass between that point and Fredericksburg, keeping up a traffic in articles which he supposed would be readily purchased by the Yankees. Only two or three days ago, he made his appearance at Beaver Dam Station, in company with the ladies from Fredericksburg, who had received passports from the Federal commander at that place, and were on their way to Richmond to visit some relatives.

The German boy brought with him a sack of salt, and a quantity of tobacco, which found ready sale; but no interest in specie Confederate notes in payment; nothing but gold would satisfy him. This circumstance excited some suspicion, but he was allowed to depart unmolested. While at Beaver Dam he had ample opportunities to make observations and ascertain himself, thoroughly with the situation of affairs in the vicinity; and very shortly after his return to Fredericksburg, as above said, which was uncertain, he made his appearance here, and it seems to be doubtful whether he was not in company with the German peddler there is no telling. The enemy received information of the movements of the train, and were thus unable to get positive information concerning the state of affairs at Beaver Dam station. It is believed, however, that the depot was destroyed by the Yankees, who retreated toward that point on the approach of the train, and a dense volume of smoke was soon afterward seen in the same direction.

THE DASH ON BEAVER DAM.

No train was sent West from the Central depot yesterday, but a dispatch was received last evening from Col. Ferguson announcing that the enemy had left the neighborhood, and that the necessary repairs to the road had been made. Consequently, a train will leave for Staunton this morning at the usual hour, and we have reason to believe that travel will not again be interrupted.

Enquirer has the following:

CAPTURE OF THE BEAVER DAM BRIDGE BURNERS.—Gen. Stuart's Cavalry are again at work, having just succeeded in overtaking a portion of the Yankee force engaged in burning the bridge at Beaver Dam. One Yankee Lieutenant and six privates were captured and one killed. The prisoners admit having been engaged in the recent raids.

THE ARMIES BELOW RICHMOND.

The utmost quiet continues on the lines in the vicinity of Richmond, and there is no probability that this first anniversary of the battle of Manassas will be celebrated by another attempt of the Grand Army to capture the "Rebel Capital." The existence of pickets is progressing as rapidly as circumstances will allow—a large number of the Yankee sick and wounded having been sent to City Point on Saturday, and others will be sent off by different routes.

A numerous fleet of Federal war vessels, gunboats and transports lays between Berkeley and Westover, and McClellan has probably been already reinforced by a large portion of Burnside's command. A soldier arrived in Richmond on Saturday evening with a sugar shot off, and reported that he had been wounded by a Yankee picket stationed across the Pamunkey River, while he was near the White House, on this side.

According to his account, the enemy's pickets extend through the lower end of King William County to the river, but we have good reason for doubting it altogether. A gentleman who reached here two days ago from West Point, reports everything quiet in that neighborhood. There are few, if any, Federal soldiers about there, and but one gunboat has been seen since the great battles, when the whole fleet put off down the York in great haste and confusion.

Matters have been perfectly quiet in King and Queen since the affair at Walkerton; and the inhabitants generally believe that the Yankees are so busily employed in their preparations elsewhere that they have no leisure to pay their respects to their late entertainers.

AFFAIRS IN THE VALLEY.

Affairs in the neighborhood of Gordonsville, remain comparatively quiet, and at the date of our latest advices the enemy had made no demonstration in force on this side of the Rapidan. On Friday morning last an attack was made by the Yankee cavalry upon a small body of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry, near Orange Court House, which was gallantly resisted by our troops, who drove the enemy back, killing and wounding several, and taking forty-four prisoners.

The pursuit was kept up as far as the south bank of the river, across which the larger portion of the Yankees succeeded in swimming their horses, and made good their escape. The prisoners, who were brought to Richmond on Saturday evening by the Central train, belong chiefly to the Fifth New-York Cavalry Regiment. There is no loss reported on the Confederate side. Altogether this was a brilliant little affair.

Our last accounts from Gen. B. H. Robertson's command in the Valley, represent that he is conducting the campaign there with skill and success, and at the same time keeping a sharp eye upon the movements of the enemy east of the Blue Ridge.

SKIRMISH AT LURAY.

A skirmish occurred about a week since, between Luray and White House Ford, in which the Yankees were completely routed. It appears that Capt. Harry Gilmer, leading some five or six companies of Confederate cavalry, charged upon six squadrons of the enemy, and drove them through Luray, where the latter received reinforcements, and Capt. Gilmer retired in good order, and without loss, to the Ford.

Here he was reinforced, and again started in pursuit of the enemy, who fled before him and retreated through Thornton's Gap into Rappahannock County. By taking this route the Yankees, doubtless, hoped to draw our cavalry on until they reached the main body of their army; but it is presumed that Capt. Gilmer fully understood the motive. In this affair the enemy lost several killed and wounded.

A line of telegraph is in process of construction between Harrisonburgh and Staunton, for military purposes, by means of which the Army of the Valley will be enabled to communicate directly with the capital.

AFFAIRS AT WINCHESTER.

By recent arrivals from Winchester we are placed in possession of reliable and interesting information of the operations of the Federal forces in the Lower Valley. The township, to Wednesday last, was unmolested by the enemy, but about two miles southwest of the place they have strong fortifications erected on what is known as Snuller's Hill. From these fortifications they occasionally saluted the inhabitants with the shells, as if to test the accuracy of the range of their guns upon the town.

They state that their force on the hill numbers 3,000, but our informant does not think that they exceed 1,500 or 2,000 at most. Since their return to Winchester, after the retreat of Banks, the Yankees have been decidedly cautious in all their movements, and manifest the greatest uneasiness in all their actions. They seem to dread the approach of Jackson and his forces, and are at all times prepared to skedaddle. The appointment of Pope had failed to lull their apprehension. The force now in the vicinity of the town is understood to be a portion of the command of the reckless and unprincipled Geary.

FIGHT AT MIDDLETON.

On Tuesday evening last there was a fight at Middleton, on the Valley turnpike, about eight miles from Winchester, between our cavalry scouts and the pickets of the enemy, in which they sustained a loss of eight killed and wounded. The only loss suffered on our side was the wounding of a horse. This little skirmish had greatly excited the fears of the whole Federal camp, and they had withdrawn their pickets from that road entirely. The gentleman from whom we obtain our information says that he came through from Winchester to Staunton in a buggy without the slightest interruption the entire route.

Desertions among the Yankees were of frequent occurrence. In one instance, a guard of forty left Winchester with a lot of Confederate prisoners, who had been picked up at various points, and, before reaching Harper's Ferry, thirty of the forty deserted, and forty out of the gang of prisoners made their escape.

From the gentleman from whom we derive our information left the town, the enemy had strong pickets on the Berryville and Northwestern routes, as if anticipating a "rebel" approach on those roads.

THE CROPS.

The crops in Frederick, Clarke and Jefferson, were unusually good, but owing to the scarcity of labor, only a portion of the wheat could be gathered. Many of the farmers were perhaps what they could, but others were permitting the wheat to stand in the field, without the entrance of a scythe. The Yankee commandant had issued a circular to the farmers to induce them to gather their grain, assuring them the Government would purchase it at a price hereafter to be fixed.

Our informant does not believe that there is any Federal force between Winchester and Harper's Ferry, and only a small force at that point.

DISAPPOINTED.

It was intended, on Saturday, to send away five hundred of the Yankee wounded. The cars not being able to take so many, some were forced to return. A number, who appeared to be quite young, shed tears freely at the idea of coming back.

REFUSING TO TAKE CONFEDERATE MONEY.

A resident of the neighborhood of the White House, on the Pamunkey, named Gen. W. Adams, has been brought to this city and lodged in prison, for exhibiting the influence of his late Yankee neighbors to the extent of refusing to take Confederate money.

PAROLED FOR EXCHANGE.

On Saturday last, Capt. Charles J. Whiting, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, was paroled, to return home and effect a special exchange of himself for Capt. George H. Smith, C. S. A., who was taken prisoner at Rich Mountain, last Summer.

DISBANDED.

The First Regiment Virginia Volunteers has, it is stated, been disbanded. It has been one of the bravest and most useful in the army. When disbanded, it had hardly over fifty men, the remnant of four hundred.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

JACKSON, Tuesday, July 17, 1862.

The enemy continue shelling Vicksburgh. The mortar fleet has moved up about a mile. It is believed here the Yankees will attempt to capture the batteries, if they have not their fleet in doing so. The enemy's loss in the late engagement is supposed to have been five hundred.

VICKSBURGH, Saturday, July 19.

The ram *Arkansas* is being repaired, and will soon be ready for action. The enemy have been leisurely shelling the city to-day. Nothing damaged—"nobody hurt." One of the enemy's gunboats passed Natchez yesterday, towed by another boat, which was patched hugely. Six vessels have gone below Natchez in a damaged condition.

GEN. CURTIS CROSSES THE MISSISSIPPI.

GRENADA, Friday, July 18.

Information has been received by Gen. Jeff. Thompson, this morning, that Curtis crossed the Mississippi River yesterday with four thousand men, to a point opposite Helena, Ark. It is supposed that the rest of his command has followed by this time.

GEN. BRAGG THREATENING ACTIVE OPERATIONS.

A recent number of the Grenada (Miss.) *Appeal* says:

"Gen. Bragg has issued a general order assuming the command of the army of the West, as successor to Gen. Beauregard, who has been relieved. He concludes as follows:

'A few more days of needful preparation and organization and I shall give our banners to the breeze—shall lead you to emulate the soldiers of the Confederacy in the East, and with the confident trust you will gain additional honors to those you have already won on other fields; but be prepared to undergo privation and labor with cheerfulness and alacrity.'"

FROM BATON ROUGE.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 22.

Rev. Henry T. Lee, of West Baton Rouge, La., which place he left two weeks ago, has arrived in this city. He gives an interesting account of affairs in Baton Rouge, the Capital, and the vicinity. The people of Baton Rouge are immovable in their loyalty to the Confederate States. The Union force there under Gen. Williams, is about 1,600, about half of whom are sick. It is a common sight to see the Yankee soldiers lying sick in the store doors, and squads of them totter from the Hospital doors to any place they can find in the streets where a breath of air may cool their fever-racked frames. For some time before Mr. Lee left, the citizens of West Baton Rouge were not allowed to cross the river to Baton Rouge unless on "parole"—a ceremony which is described as nearly equal to taking the oath of allegiance.

The force at the capital might easily be captured by a sudden dash made by our troops from Camp Moore, which is only 70 miles from there. It is a camp of instruction, under Gen. Ruggles, and does not seem to be much feared by the Unionists, who make frequent raids into the country. Not long since a party of Unionists surprised a straggling Mississippi company at Amite Bridge, 24 miles from camp, and captured eight of them. They were in turn surprised by a party of impromptu guerrillas, and the prisoners retaken. The Yankees lost three killed, and their bodies were all the spoils with which they returned to Baton Rouge.

The negroes, so far, have proved very faithful to their owners, even under the immediate presence of the enemy. Two regiments of Massachusetts and Connecticut troops went to the farms of Col. H. W. Allen and Capt. R. B. Crimm, where they camped, and marauded, and tampered with the negroes to their hearts' content, but with little effect on the slaves. Only one case occurred where the negroes on the plantation (Dr. Nolan's) refused to work, and then they were told to go off with their white brethren. They started, but were captured and brought back by some planters. In Baton Rouge the Indiana regiments had a row with the New-England regiments about the "contrabands" who had escaped from their masters, and arrived in that City. The Indiana soldiers assisted the masters to reclaim the fugitives, which was resisted by the New-England men.

Gen. Williams had issued an order against negro stealing, and Commodore Farragut had declared that he would not tolerate it; but the citizens did not put much faith in this, particularly, as the latter officer had sent off 300 fugitive slaves with his fleet when it sailed from Vicksburgh.

The people in the country are preparing to move back from the bank of the river, in accordance with Gen. Van Dorn's recommendation, and in three months the banks of the Mississippi, from Baton Rouge to New-Orleans, will be tenantless. The river this year has been fifteen inches higher than ever known before, and crevasses of unusual magnitude have occurred. In the rear of our informant's residence there was a body of water 50 miles wide.

THE YANKEES IN CULPEPPER.

From the Lynchburgh Republican.

The Yankees have retreated into Culpepper. They are estimated to number between 30,000 and 40,000, and are mainly stationed in Culpepper and Madison. The report of the taking of Madison Court-house by the enemy is confirmed. After the skirmish on Friday morning at Orange Court-house, our cavalry retired toward Gordonsville, and the enemy mustering courage, advanced as far as Madison, on Run Station, four miles from Gordonsville, where they captured two of the section-masters on the railroad. About the time of their arrival there, our troops having been reinforced, made their appearance, and a grand stampede commenced among the enemy. Our men pursued them some two miles, and captured some seventy of them, who were sent to Richmond on Saturday. There need be no fears of the enemy in that quarter.

SEIZURES.

Government officers, last week, seized a large amount of sugar and some 500 barrels of flour, which were stored in Charlotte, N. C. Thirty cents per pound was allowed for the sugar. The sugar and flour both were taken for the soldiers.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

Shelling the Rebel Batteries—Their Guns Silent—The Canal.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 22.

The advices from Vicksburgh are to Sunday night. They say that our mortars have been shelling the rebel batteries for several hours, but have failed to elicit any reply.

Commodore Farragut's fleet silenced all their guns while running down last night.

The canal has been completed, but the water will not be let into it until the river rises.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 24.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, Capt. Blethen, from New-York, reached Fortress Monroe last evening, on her way to Harrison's Landing, with vegetables for the army—an article they have been suffering for for a long time.

The flag-of-truce-boat *Canonicus*, went up James River yesterday morning, and returned early this morning to Fortress Monroe, where she only remained a few minutes, and then steamed off in the direction of York River.

The steamers *Spaulding* and *Knickerbocker* arrived at Fortress Monroe last evening with 600 Union prisoners from Richmond. The *Knickerbocker* goes to Philadelphia and the *Spaulding* to New-York. They will both leave here this evening for their respective destinations.

The sailing vessels, schooners, &c., which have been laying up the James River for some time, near James Island, have within a few days dropped down the river, and anchored in the Roads just above Fortress Monroe. I have not yet learned the cause of this move.

Large Union forces of artillery are reinforcing those already at Yorktown.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, July 25.

There were several commitments to Military Prison to-day, among them Rev. W. H. Horner, recently in the rebel army, who will be sent south of the National lines.

Advices from Tuscumbia state that 6,000 bales of cotton were burned by guerrillas in that neighborhood within ten days. It is further stated that the rebels in the cotton-burning districts are in favor of the Secessionists letting them sell and get gold from Union men and their agents, and then destroy the property thus paid for.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 24.

A party of twenty-two guerrillas in Todd County were attacked, mistaken for Nationals, by another rebel squad of forty, coming into Kentucky. The former whipped the latter. Of both parties seven or eight were killed, and quite a number wounded.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

An Attack Expected from Jackson and Ewell.

Gen. Pope Orders that no More Guards shall be Placed Over the Property of Rebels.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—Hereafter no guards will be placed over private houses or private property of any description whatever. Commanding officers are responsible for the conduct of the troops under their command, and the articles of war and regulations of the army provide ample means for restraining them to the full extent required for discipline and efficiency. Soldiers were called into the field to do battle against the enemy, and it is not expected that their force and energy shall be wasted in the protection of the private property of those most hostile to the Government. No soldier serving in this army shall hereafter be employed in such service.

By command of Major-Gen. POPE.

Geo. D. Ruggles, Col., A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.

LATE REPORTS FROM THE ADVANCE.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY, Va., Wednesday, July 23, 1862.

The report recently telegraphed from Warrenton that Jackson was at or near Gordonsville is confirmed from other sources, which state that he is at Louisa Court-house with 24,000 men, and Ewell, with a corps of Jackson's command, is at Gordonsville, making a total of 30,000 men. His present intention is said to be to assume the offensive and break our lines, and if successful, to demonstrate upon Washington, for the purpose of drawing off our forces from Richmond.

As many misstatements have been published in regard to the expedition commanded by Gen. Hatch, it may not be inappropriate to make the following statements, as given by a returned officer:

After reaching Culpepper, Gen. Hatch pushed his whole force to the Rapidan, where, in consequence of the destruction of the bridges and the high stage of the water, he was compelled to leave his artillery and infantry. With his cavalry he pushed on to Orange Court-house, where he learned that the enemy were in large force at Gordonsville. He sent thence a company of the Virginia Cavalry toward Gordonsville, who approached within six miles of the latter place, and confirmed the report of the enemy's presence and strength.

On Friday, the 18th, two brigades, supposed to be commanded by Gen. Ewell, made their appearance at Orange, and on Saturday, after a severe skirmishing, Gen. Hatch fell back, recrossed the Rapidan, and arrived at Culpepper on Sunday. During this time twenty-eight men of Co. A, New-York Cavalry, were captured by the enemy, owing, it is said, to the incredulity of the commanding officer, who did not believe a statement that the enemy were advancing in force upon his outpost station. Two or three men, whose horses were saddled, made their escape.

After returning to Culpepper Gen. Hatch made another incursion to Madison and thence northward to Sperryville, ascertaining that the enemy were not in force in that direction.

That Jackson is in great force at Louisa and Gordonsville is beyond doubt, and that he intends to attack us at an early day is fully believed. Gen. Pope's forces here have no objection, but rather desire that he will make the attempt.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Health of the Troops Improving—Fresh Vegetables to be Furnished Them.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, July 24.

The rebel officers who met the last flag of truce stated that Capt Reddle, of Gen. McClellan's Staff, was not killed in the late battles, but died at Richmond on Sunday last.

The health of our troops is rapidly improving.

Col. Clark, Commissary of the Army, has decided on furnishing the troops with vegetables fresh from the Northern markets. The first supply will arrive this week.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

A Review of Gen. Sumner's Corps d'Armee—The Drill and Appearance of the Men—Secesh Present—Sanitary Condition of the Camps—Surgical Matters, &c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, July 23, 1862.

Yesterday Gen. Sumner reviewed the troops comprising his army corps. The ceremony was performed in the early part of the day, so that the men might not become fatigued and exhausted from exposure to the hot sun. Gen. McClellan was upon the ground, and, in company with Gen. Sumner, rode along the lines, after which they took a station near the centre of the columns, where a fine opportunity was afforded them to notice the bearing and drill of the men as they marched off the field toward their camp. The ground selected for the review was a large level plain about half a mile from the camp—between it and the James River. Without any exaggeration, the troops presented an excellent appearance, and their movements, marching and countermarching were performed with order and precision. In consequence of sickness and other incidents of war, many of the regiments have been reduced to small numbers, but it is to be hoped that the ranks will be speedily replenished with the reinforcements which are now being raised for that purpose. The families of Dr. Mines and Mr. Shilton, inhabitants of the locality about Westover, were driven around the field in vehicles rather primitive in their style, but which, nevertheless, enabled the occupants to see for once a portion of the army whose valor and *morale* challenge the admiration of every loyal man. Whether the Secession proclivities of the abovementioned families prevented them from being favorably impressed with the grand spectacle, is a point which they themselves are best able to decide. It is a matter of subordinate importance to our troops in what estimation they are held by rebellion sympathizers, provided dangerous information in regard to their movements, and the plan of the campaign, be not transmitted through the same source to the enemy.

For quite a period, until within the past three or four days, the sanitary condition of the camp, especially that part of it bordering on the river, has been anything but commendable. The fact that the ground was unobjectionable in respect to position and purity at the time the army first occupied it, rather induced a tendency on the part of those charged with the police duty of the camp to neglect this very essential branch of the service, apparently upon the supposition that no matter how much fetid, diseased and decomposed matter lay upon the surface, thereby engendering sickness, and daily imperiling the health and lives of thousands of true and brave men, nature would furnish its own remedy, and eventually overcome the noxious and poisonous influence which threatened us. At present we can state with pleasure that the sanitary condition of the camp has been wonderfully improved, and the cause of complaint nearly eradicated through the efforts of Capt. Norton, the active and efficient Superintendent-in-Chief of Burnside's army corps, who has, during the past four days, labored with untiring zeal to produce this beneficial change.

To the energy and good sense of Capt. Norton, the army corps to which he is attached is also indebted for a cemetery now in course of preparation. The ground selected for the purpose is situated in about the centre of a piece of woods not far from the present location of the camp. It will accommodate 200 bodies, and is designed for the exclusive use of Gen. Pleasonton's command.

The hospital upon the premises known as the Berkeley estate, has gained a justly-won and successful manager in the person of Dr. A. E. Stoner, of Philadelphia. Prior to his assignment to this position, he was attached to Gen. McCall's Staff as Medical Director of the Division. The large number of patients in the hospital unfortunately renders the duties many and onerous; but the Doctor performs his part conscientiously and to the purpose. He receives valuable aid from a number of the profession who have lately been appointed to fill the offices they hold. The hospital department is divided into wards, each one of which has its own supervisors, the whole under the control of Dr. Stoner.

On the 21st inst., the number of patients in the hospital was 903. On the preceding day 52 were received and 30 dismissed. It is not thought advisable to publish the names of those remaining in the hospital from the fact that changes are taking place every day, and that two or three times a week a great many are sent home on transports. The effect of a list would be to misinform the friends and relatives whom it is intended to serve, as what is correct to-day might be full of errors long before it got into print on account of deaths, dismissals and the granting of furloughs. The following is a list of deaths that have taken place in the hospital since the 10th instant:

Griffin Sheldon, Co. D, 18th New-York—typhoid fever—died on board the *Vanderbilt*; Alfred Norcross, Co. C, 2d New-Jersey—fever; Frederick Hould, 4th New-York Battery—fever; Carl Engletreich, Co. G, 20th New-York—acute fever; Maurice B. Sharff, Co. F, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve—fever; J. W. L. Morrison, Co. I, Berdan's Sharpshooters—fever; Wm. Mitchell, Battery M, 5th U. S. Artillery—fever; John Malone, Co. —, 7th Michigan—fever.

Dr. Wernwag, late of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, died in the hospital last night. His sickness was brain fever. For some time before his illness he rendered valuable aid by attending to the sick and wounded in the hospital.

Of late there has been considerable said with reference to the manner in which army Surgeons perform their duty on the field of battle. The most prominent fault, alleged by persons who apparently know little or nothing of the task required of Surgeons, and the many obstacles against which they have to contend in time of an engagement, consists in the Surgeons not having at their disposal a sufficient number of effective assistants, more ambulances and a larger supply of medical stores, to the end that immediate and valuable aid may be rendered the wounded.

Now, it must be borne in mind that red-tapeism has its fangs buried as deep in this as in most other branches of the service, and that the Surgeons are not responsible for the regulations which cripple them in a measure from acting out their own inclinations. If the Medical Directors were free to use their own judgments, they would have, instead of broken-down, abandoned horses to draw ambulances, frightened musicians, and convalescent hospital stewards to convey the wounded, careless, inexperienced and youthful drivers to dash over the ground as if running a race, and a short supply of ambulances, stretchers and medical stores in the field,—good horses, able-bodied men, trustworthy drivers, and an abundance of everything that would be of practical benefit to the wounded. It is absolutely essential that the system which now governs the surgeons should be changed, in order to effect the desired result. Dr. Hamilton, the esteemed Medical Director of Gen Kitzs' Army Corps, wisely suggests that the Medical Department should be supplied with a special Quartermaster. This would doubtless be of great advantage, and tend, to a certain extent, to prevent the delay which is now occasioned. It is understood that Dr. Letterman, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, is engaged in drafting a plan which is intended to embrace the proposed changes, and which will, in due season, be presented to the proper authorities for their consideration.

The sanitary steamer *Commodore* proceeded to City Point yesterday, for the purpose of taking away more of our wounded now in the hands of the enemy. Dr. W. E. Coale has charge of the Commission.

No important movements of any kind have taken place since the arrival of the army at Harrison's Landing. Numerous conjectures are afloat as to the designs of McClellan, and the probable time that will elapse ere another movement is made. Every one has his own theory, but nothing definite has transpired in regard to either particular. WHIT.

AFFAIRS IN MEMPHIS.

Gen. Sherman in Command—All Orders to be Carried Out.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 22.

Major-Gen. Sherman has assumed command of this City. He will enforce all orders issued by his predecessors. Four hundred persons took the oath of allegiance. One hundred and thirty received passes to go South. Many expected that upon Gen. Sherman's arrival, the order, requiring them to take the oath or leave, would be modified, and have delayed taking action until to-day, consequently the Provost Marshal's office was thronged with applicants soliciting passes to go South, and those desiring to take the required oath.

A RECRUITING MEETING.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of July 19, reports a meeting which was held in that city on the preceding evening to secure recruits for a National regiment. Col. Marks, an old resident of Memphis, spoke. He referred to the fact that Gov. Johnson, soon after his coercion speech in the Senate, had been hung and burnt in effigy in front of the Adams-street engine-house by the secession mob, which then ruled the city, and expressed the hope that that great man would be here soon, and that all Union-loving men might be permitted to hear his voice raised again for "the Union, the Constitution and enforcement of the laws," and from the very stand where the grand indignity had been offered him. Col. Marks said that the Government of the United States would protect the persons and property of loyal citizens, and that no other had any claim to protection, since no one had a right to claim the protection of a Government which he wished to destroy. He knew not how it was with others, but as for himself, he was glad to say, that since the arrival of the Federal army, he had been as amply protected in his property and his rights under the Constitution as he could have desired, and presumed the same could be affirmed of all other loyal citizens.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARRIVAL.

From the Bulletin, July 19.

Gen. W. T. Sherman's Division, which, ever since the evacuation of Corinth, has been occupying the line of road between that point and Memphis, marched into town yesterday, and are now encamped in the outskirts.

We understand that Gen. Sherman assumes command of this post to-day.

There are now sufficient troops in and about the city to quiet any apprehensions which the more timid minded might feel of any attack on the city by the Confederate troops.

The Funeral of Ex-President Van Buren.

KINDERHOOK, Friday, July 25.

The funeral of Ex-President Van Buren will take place on Monday, July 28, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, from the Reformed Dutch Church of Kinderhook.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 24.

The ship *Sarocen*, from Boston, has arrived here with four feet of water in her hold. One hundred and fifty tons of merchandize had to be thrown overboard.

OUR NAVY.

It Consisted of 88 Ships in 1861, and now Numbers 292.

55 Wooden and 23 Iron-clad Men-of-war Built in One Year.

Nearly 200 Vessels Purchased and Armed by the Navy Department.

All the Newly Built Vessels Afloat and on Duty, Except 3 Frigates and 12 Iron-clads.

12 Men-of-war and Nearly 8,000 Men Still on Foreign Squadrons.

Full List of Naval Vessels—Accurate Report of Changes in Squadrons and Other Casualties—Our Iron-clad Fleet—About 10 Rebel Vessels in Commission—More Men-of-war to be Constructed.

The rebellion has enabled us to show the Powers of the world that our naval resources were almost as erroneously estimated abroad as our military power. Twelve months ago we had 42 vessels of war, of all kinds, about 30 of which were steamers. We have now 290 vessels, all of which are propelled by steam, except a few sailing corvettes and ships which can at any time be cut down, converted into iron-plated rams or sloops-of-war, and propelled by steam. We had 8,000 sailors and marines a year ago. There are now over 22,000 seamen in the United States naval service; the marine corps has been doubled, and, besides, a proportionate increase of officers on the regular staff, Commodores, Lieutenants and minor officers, have been easily obtained for nearly 200 vessels, purchased or chartered for war purposes. These are facts which should make European Nations hesitate before they still further tax our resources.

The public has been for some months anxiously looking out for the *Naval Register*, which is published annually by the Navy Department for the information of the naval service, and all others whom it may concern. The last Register appeared on the list of January, 1861, and of course, is no more an indication of our navy in 1862, than the City Directory of 1861 is of New-York to-day. The publication of the regular edition of the annual has been delayed this year in consequence of the great alterations effected in every branch of the navy, and the almost daily occurrence of intelligence *de coteur*: 1st, the names and stations of vessels; 2d, the names and stations of officers; 3d, the names and strength of squadrons. The first we furnish to-day in as complete and accurate a manner as is possible. All the changes in the *regular* naval *vessels*, the newly constructed *craft*, and those *stricken from the books of the Department*, will be found below. The publication of the names and stations of officers could not be attempted even by Mr. Welles' most intelligent subordinate, with any hope of success. Every day, every hour—persons are obtaining temporary commissions as "volunteer" officers, whose services will not survive their uniforms. They will be dismissed when there is no further business for them. The names and strength of our foreign squadrons are given in full, such as they are. A list of purchased vessels not, however, corrected up to date, is also contained. We do not pretend to accuracy in the last particular, and give the names of bought vessels merely to complete the sketch.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

The Secretary of the Navy, in his last annual report, said:

"Most of the public armed vessels being of such size and draught of water that they could render only imperfect blockading service, immediate measures were taken by the Department to carry into effect the policy of the Government, in advance of the special session of Congress, by contracting for the conversion of twenty-three steamers, which could be, it was believed, most beneficially employed. Congress, at the regular session, authorized the building of seven screw steamers, to carry as there were four yards, in each of which two could be built, the Department, in the existing emergency, and in anticipation of the action of Congress, which should convene, directed the construction of seven, dividing them into two classes of about one and fourteen hundred tons, respectively. At the special session, Congress not only sanctioned the action of the Department in the construction of the above thirty-one steamers, but it authorized the further construction of twelve more, to be of the most approved draught, and of six of larger capacity, to be sea-going and built specially for speed."

The original plan of building the new vessels has been departed from in some respects, and a number of iron-clad gunboats, not alluded to in the report, have also been built.

The following is a brief summary of the new steamers constructed especially for the United States Government within the last twelve months:

Wooden gunboats (by contract)	4
Wooden gunboats (by the Department)	9
Wooden steamers (by the Department)	12
Iron-clad steamers (by the Department)	13
Iron-clad gunboats (by contract)	4
Rams	4
Iron-clad vessels	1
Iron-clad steamers	1
Total	48

It will be observed that in one year we have constructed about 170 vessels within the limits of the entire number of ships on the Naval Register of 1861 (88).

OUR NAVY.

	1861.	1862.
Sailing ships-of-the-line	10	8
Sailing frigates	12	8
Sailing corvettes	20	7
Sailing brigs	3	1
First-class steam sloops-of-war	9	8
Frigates	1	3
First-class steam corvettes	6	4
Four-class side-wheel steamers	4	4
Second-class steamers	5	5
Third-class screw steamers	3	3
Third-class side-wheel steamers	4	4
Storeships	3	3
Permanent (anchored) steamships	6	6
Steam tenders	2	2
Iron-clad frigates		4
Iron-clad monitors		7
Rams		4
Iron-clad vessels		1
Total in 1861	88	
Total in 1862		292

It will be observed that in one year we have constructed about 170 within the limits of the entire number of ships on the Naval Register of 1861 (88).

OUR NAVY.

	1861.	1862.
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Sailing corvettes	20	7
Sailing brigs	3	1
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First-class steam corvettes	6	4
Four-class side-wheel steamers	4	4
Second-class steamers	5	5
Third-class screw steamers	3	3
Third-class side-wheel steamers	4	4
Storeships	3	3
Permanent (anchored) steamships	6	6
Steam tenders	2	2
Iron-clad frigates		4
Iron-clad monitors		7
Rams		4
Iron-clad vessels		1
Iron-clad steamers		1
Total in 1861	88	
Total in 1862		292

Of these, all save the iron-clads and the four steam frigates, are armed and fitted.

The addition of these vessels makes the following difference between the Registers of 1861 and 1862:

OUR NAVY.

	1861.	1862.
Sailing ships-of-the-line	10	8
Sailing frigates	12	8
Sailing

Advertisements

The German Bicycling Festival.

THIRD DAY.

Notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather which has continued throughout the week and tested their endurance to the utmost, the members of the New-York German Bicycling Club, were early astir on the morning of the 24th inst., and before the sun had risen above the horizon, a very large concourse of both sexes and all ages had assembled from without the limits of the city, to witness the departure of the bicyclists on the second day of their tour. Long before the hour appointed for the start, the streets in the vicinity of the club-house were thronged with spectators, and the sidewalks were literally packed with humanity. Over the heads of the crowd could be seen the gaily decorated wheels of the bicyclists, and the bright uniforms of the riders, as they mounted their machines and awaited the signal to start. Precisely at 6 o'clock, the word was given, and the cavalcade moved off in the following order:

Marshal, Mr. Louis Klemroth, of Ward School No. 34, on horseback.

Band of Music.

Officers of the Club.

Members of the Club, in the order of their numbers.

Visiting Clubs, in the order of their numbers.

Hundreds of bicycles, tricycles and tandems, with their riders, followed in the wake of the Club, and were soon lost to view in the distance. The route selected for the first day's run was through Central Park, Harlem, Yonkers, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Peekskill, Fishkill, Newburgh, Cornwall, Monroe, Goshen, Middletown, Port Jervis, Deposit, Hancock, Delhi, Stamford, Bloomville, Oneonta, Cooperstown, Richfield Springs, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Lockport, Tonawanda, Buffalo, Hamburg, Angola, Dunkirk, Fredonia, Westfield, Ripley, Portland, Brocton, Fredonia, Dunkirk, Angola, Hamburg, Buffalo, Tonawanda, Lockport, Rochester, Canandaigua, Geneva, Auburn, Syracuse, Oneida, Rome, Utica, Richfield Springs, Cooperstown, Oneonta, Bloomville, Stamford, Delhi, Hancock, Deposit, Port Jervis, Middletown, Goshen, Monroe, Cornwall, Newburgh, Fishkill, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Yonkers, Harlem, Central Park, New-York.

The distance covered on the first day was 250 miles, and the time occupied was 15 hours and 30 minutes. The second day's run was from New-York to Albany, via Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Hudson, Kinderhook, Stuyvesant, Schodack Landing, Castleton, Troy, Lansingburgh, Waterford, Cohoes, Schenectady, Amsterdam, Fonda, Johnstown, Gloversville, Broadalbin, Northville, Mayfield, Fonda, Amsterdam, Schenectady, Cohoes, Waterford, Lansingburgh, Troy, Castleton, Schodack Landing, Stuyvesant, Kinderhook, Hudson, Rhinebeck, Poughkeepsie, New-Hamburgh, Fishkill, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Yonkers, Harlem, Central Park, New-York.

The distance covered on the second day was 150 miles, and the time occupied was 10 hours and 30 minutes. The third day's run was from New-York to Bridgeport, via Harlem, Yonkers, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Peekskill, Fishkill, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Hudson, Kinderhook, Stuyvesant, Schodack Landing, Castleton, Troy, Lansingburgh, Waterford, Cohoes, Schenectady, Amsterdam, Fonda, Johnstown, Gloversville, Broadalbin, Northville, Mayfield, Fonda, Amsterdam, Schenectady, Cohoes, Waterford, Lansingburgh, Troy, Castleton, Schodack Landing, Stuyvesant, Kinderhook, Hudson, Rhinebeck, Poughkeepsie, New-Hamburgh, Fishkill, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Yonkers, Harlem, Central Park, New-York, Bridgeport.

The distance covered on the third day was 150 miles, and the time occupied was 10 hours and 30 minutes. The fourth day's run was from Bridgeport to New-York, via Bridgeport, Stamford, Greenwich, Port Chester, Rye, Mamaroneck, New-Rochelle, Pelham, Mount Vernon, Yonkers, Harlem, Central Park, New-York.

The distance covered on the fourth day was 100 miles, and the time occupied was 7 hours and 30 minutes.

The total distance covered was 650 miles, and the time occupied was 43 hours and 30 minutes.

The following is a list of the officers of the Club:

President, Mr. Louis Klemroth.
Vice-President, Mr. Charles Hoffmann.
Secretary, Mr. Louis Klemroth.
Treasurer, Mr. Charles Hoffmann.
Captain, Mr. Louis Klemroth.
Lieutenant, Mr. Charles Hoffmann.
Lieutenant, Mr. Louis Klemroth.
Lieutenant, Mr. Charles Hoffmann.
Lieutenant, Mr. Louis Klemroth.
Lieutenant, Mr. Charles Hoffmann.

Advertisements

Advertisements to be classified under proper heads.

Advertisements and subscriptions received at Tribune Uptown Office, No. 1,242 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

Terms cash in advance.

Rates per line, agate measurement:

Daily Tribune, 10 cents.
Sunday Tribune, 20 cents.
Weekly Tribune, 10 cents.
Tribune Extra, 10 cents.
Semi-Weekly Tribune, 10 cents.

Notice.—Certain (they do not conclude with a period) of the advertisements published in THE TRIBUNE are inserted by persons who do not desire their names to be known to the public. Such persons can have answers addressed to a fictitious name, care of THE TRIBUNE, and leave them to be called for. Letters addressed to fictitious names, which remain uncalled for, will be destroyed at the end of three months.

Notice.—Parties having occasion to write to advertisers will please say that they saw the advertisement in THE TRIBUNE.

Notice.—Parties answering advertisements

The New-York Times Published: SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1858. Copyright: Entered according to Act of Congress.

GENERAL NEWS.

A tremendous gathering of Irishmen and some of Irishmen was held at the Revere Hall, Lexington Avenue, on behalf of the Irish Brigade, and to aid the cause of secession of the Southern States. Gen. Meagher presided over the meeting, and addressed a most fanatical speech, and in a speech replete with lofty patriotism and a fervid eloquence urged the replacement of the General under whom they had all fought. Gen. Meagher will be open at the old stand, No. 606 Broadway.

We give this morning a letter from our Special Correspondent at the Great Bethlehem, containing interesting details of the awards of the jurors. It will be seen that the more beautiful of American articles have come off slightly pizzen. A list of the successful exhibitors, and the articles for which premiums will be found in the letter.

Cotton have been transferred from the Mary Thompson to the Dutchtown, Miss., Navy-Yard, for the construction of an iron-clad battery, which is the peculiar model, is unfortunately de-scribed for lumber abroad. It will be 240 feet long, 60 feet beam, and 11½ feet deep. It is to be covered with 17 feet, and to register 1,500 tons. Four upper decks will be laid, the last of which, 12 feet wide, will be above the water line. The lower portion of the hull is to be pierced for 40 guns, and will be built of six-inch oak plank, with one and a half inches of iron plating outside. The bottom will be five inches thick. Workmen are setting up the engines, which are of 1,000 horse power, and are to propel the vessel at the rate of nine knots an hour. The battery will be launched early in August.

Advices from the advance of Gen. Scott's Army report a fight on Saturday last between the Mexicans and Texans, in which the latter were victorious. Col. Hays, in command of the Texans, was killed, and Major Walker severely wounded. The Mexicans were defeated with heavy loss. Cotton was depressed and unsettled. However, Prices remain about the same. Sales of the week foot up 3,500 bales, at 10½c. for Middling Uplands. Flour was dull and heavy, with sales of 10,000 bbls. at former rates. Wheat was dull and drooping, with sales of 20,000 bushels at 1.25@1.26 for Chicago Spring, and 1.30@1.31 for Milwaukee Club. Corn was dull and heavy, with sales of 30,000 bushels at 62c. for Western Mixed. Pork was dull and heavy, with sales of 200 bbls. at 15.50@15.75 for Mess, and 13.50@14 for Prime. Lard was dull and heavy, with sales of 100 bbls. at 9½c. Whisky was dull and heavy, with sales of 100 bbls. at 18½c. Freights were dull and heavy, with sales of 100 bbls. at 18½c. Freights were dull and heavy, with sales of 100 bbls. at 18½c. Freights were

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION,
HIGHLANDS, N. J.—Rooms vacant for this and next week. Terms moderate. Apply at Pavilion, or 64 Nassau-st., New-York. Address
THOMPSON'S PAVILION, Box No. 118 Jersey City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—IN ELIZABETH APARTMENT IN a very small unobjectionable family. Use of piano. Terms moderate. Address ELIZABETH, Box 1,274 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, or a lady preferred, or a lady accepting a reduction to require modest care. Address E. F., 1,313 Broadway.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 13 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A LARGE SQUARE ROOM, WELL furnished, with excellent board, for the moderate sum of $25 per month. Gas and the latest improvements. Location on Clinton-st., convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Address Mrs. A., Box No. 101 Times Office.

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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TEN $50 U.S. 5-20 COUPON BONDS, 1867, $1,000 each, 1868, $1,000 each, 1869, $1,000 each, 1870, $1,000 each, 1871, $1,000 each, 1872, $1,000 each, 1873, $1,000 each, 1874, $1,000 each, 1875, $1,000 each, 1876, $1,000 each, 1877, $1,000 each, 1878, $1,000 each, 1879, $1,000 each,

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF Fifth-av. and 14th-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Saturday evenings from 6 to 7 P. M. Deposits commence to draw interest the first day of every month. Dividends of six per cent. per annum will be declared on the 1st day of August next. THOMAS A. DYER, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

FINE SHEET AND ORIENTAL INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, No. 46 Ann-st. Established 1845. JAMES C. KEYE.

USE AMERICAN MADE PENS—WARNING. All genuine Union Pens are stamped "Union." Others cost no more. Aug. 1 will be discontinued. J. F. SNOW, No. 81 Fulton-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ENGRAVED, No. 189 BROADWAY (Astor House), by PETER MADEIRA, Engraver and Stationer.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL, $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY W. DARLING,	NOAH E. HUNT,
JAMES G. KELL,	JOHN A. TOWNSEND,
GEORGE T. SCOTT,	THOMAS SMELL,
CHAS. H. RUSSELL,	JOHN J. WATERS,
JOHN SCOTT HOYT,	HENRY E. PIERSON,
JOHN ALONZO CUSHMAN,	SAMUEL L. MABON,
D. SMITH,	ALFRED DE VALLE,
ELVERTUS L. WARD,	LAWRENCE TOWNSEND,
ALEX. T. LAING,	JOHN T. WATERS,
EDWARD J. KENNEDY,	HUGH LAING.

HENRY W. DARLING, President.
JAMES G. KELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLARKSON, STEARNS & CO., No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, July 15, 1862.

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st of August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

CLARKSON, STEARNS & CO., No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, July 15, 1862.

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By order of the Board.

HENRY D. KING, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, CENTRAL BUILDING, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1862.

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent., payable on the 1st day of August next, to the Stockholders of record at the close of business on the 20th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st of August.

By order of the Board.

JOHN H. EARLE, President.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, COMMERCIAL BUILDING, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1862.

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand.

THOMAS H. POPE, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1862.

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand.

JOHN H. WOLFE, Vice-President.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Home Insurance Company have declared a dividend of Three per Cent., payable on the 21st inst. Transfer books closed from this day until that date.

By order of the Board.

JOHN NICOLL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after July 21st inst.

Transfer books closed from this day until that date.

By order of the Board.

JOHN NICOLL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Three per Cent., payable on the

CEASD BEFORE FULTHE.

Elaborate Entertainments at the Seventh Regt. Armory—Speech by Gen. Beaver

The Seventh Ald vote Ald the Gen of the Senate.

Gen. Beaver, Col. Appleton, Gen. Porter, Gen. Dodge, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Wagner, Gen. Hoffman, Gen. Fitzgerald